



Department of Defense Individual's Briefing





SMALLPOX VACCINATION PROGRAM





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Threat

Smallpox would disrupt military missions, because it is contagious and deadly

- Smallpox is a contagious disease that spreads from one person to another
- A smallpox outbreak would significantly affect military readiness
- Before smallpox was eradicated, it killed many millions of people over hundreds of years
- Terrorists or governments hostile to US may have or could obtain smallpox (variola) virus

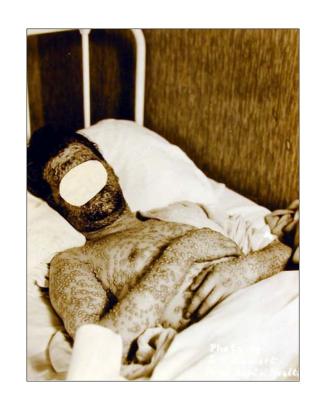
Smallpox Disease

Disease Progression:

- Incubation 7-17 days
- Contagious day or two before rash
- Characteristic rash—deep, tense blisters by Day 2 of rash
- Turns to round, deep pustules that dry to scab by Day 9
- Scabs separate, leaving scars

Mortality:

- 25-30% overall in unvaccinated population
- Infants, elderly, immunocompromised higher (>40%)



Smallpox Vaccine

- The vaccine is made from virus called vaccinia
 - Another "pox"-type virus related to smallpox
 - Cannot cause smallpox
- The vaccine helps body develop immunity to smallpox
- Vaccine used for Service Members passes all tests required by Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Smallpox vaccine was very first vaccine (1796) and has been used successfully for over 200 years

Vaccine Effectiveness

Smallpox vaccine prevents smallpox, but requires very careful use

- World Health Organization (WHO) used this vaccine to eradicate natural smallpox
 - 95% of people are protected within 10 days
 - Can protect up to 3 days <u>after</u> exposure
 - 4-7 days after exposure likely offers some protection
 - Solid protection lasts for 3 to 5 years
 - Partial protection lasts longer; revaccination needed
- Vaccine used round the world; in World War I & II

Exemptions to Vaccination

Some people should not get smallpox vaccine, <u>except</u> under emergency situations. A Medical Exemption is given IF:

Personal <u>or</u> household contact:

- Immune system is not working fully (due to disease or medication)
- Have or had eczema or atopic dermatitis
- Have active skin diseases, such as:
 - Burns, psoriasis, contact dermatitis, chickenpox, shingles, impetigo, uncontrolled acne, until it clears up or is under control
- Pregnant
- Close contact with someone with the risk factors above ↑

Personal Only:

- Serious heart disease (such as angina, heart attack, congestive heart failure, other cardiac problem) or > 3 risk factors
- Use steroid eye drops or ointment or recovering from eye surgery
- Breastfeeding
- Allergic to smallpox vaccine or a component

Side Effects: Expected and Normal

- A red blister that should turn white 6 to 8 days after vaccination. Then it will turn into a scab.
 - This shows successful vaccination.
 - If no white blister, may need another vaccination.
 - Most people experience normal, mild reactions, such as:



- Itching
- Burning sensation
- Sore arm
- Fever
- Head & body ache
- Fatigue
- ITCHING!

Symptoms usually peak 8 to 12 days after vaccination.

Side Effects: Serious and Rare

Reactions that can be serious and need medical attention:

- Accidental spread of virus on yourself or to another person
- Widespread vaccine rash where blisters break out away from vaccination site (generalized vaccinia)
- Allergic rash after vaccination (erythema multiforme)
- Inflammation of or around heart (myo-pericarditis),
 beginning with chest pain or shortness of breath

Life-threatening reactions that need immediate attention:

- Serious skin rashes in people such as those with eczema or atopic dermatitis (eczema vaccinatum)
- Ongoing infection of skin with tissue destruction (progressive vaccinia or vaccinia necrosum)
- Postvaccinal encephalitis, inflammation of the brain

Take Care of Your Vaccination Site



This woman touched her vaccination site, then touched her eye.
She recovered with a scarred eyelid.

Use bandages.

- Change them every few days
- Discard bandages in sealed or double plastic bags
- Keep site dry

Wear sleeves to cover the site.

- Even at night, if you sleep with someone.
- Wash your hands often!

Be Careful Around Others

- Until your scab falls off, avoid spreading vaccine virus to close contacts, particularly with people exempted from getting vaccinated
- Do not share a bed, bunk, or cot with people who are exempted from vaccination
- Do not share clothes, towels, linen, or toiletries
 - Launder clothing, towels, and sheets in hot water with detergent or bleach.

Pregnancy & Infant Care

- Defer smallpox vaccinations until after pregnancy:
 - When pregnant women get smallpox vaccine, pregnancy usually goes well
 - In rare cases, vaccine virus caused vaccinia infection of the fetus
- Women: Avoid getting pregnant for 4 weeks after smallpox vaccination
- Screening will question possibility of pregnancy
- Take care to prevent spread of vaccine virus to infants up to 1 year of age. ALWAYS wash hands before handling infant (e.g., feeding, changing diapers)
- Smallpox vaccine not recommended for nursing mother, as it could put infant in close contact with mother's vaccination site

Adverse Event Reporting

- Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)
 - FDA and CDC review 100% of adverse-event reports
- DoD requires a VAERS Form submission for:
 - Loss of duty 24 hours or longer (≥ 1 duty day)
 - Hospitalization
 - Suspected vaccine vial contamination
 - Auto-inoculation or contact vaccinia
- Other submissions are encouraged
- Anyone can submit a VAERS Form!
- VAERS Forms may be obtained from:
 - 1-800-822-7967 or www.vaers.org

Reserve Component Adverse-Events

- Adverse events after DoD- or USCG-directed vaccinations are line-of-duty conditions
- Someone with an adverse event in a non-duty status possibly associated to any vaccination:
 - Seek medical evaluation at a DoD, USCG, or civilian medical treatment facility, if necessary
 - Must report the event to your unit commander or designated representative as soon as possible
 - Consider VAERS submission
- Commander will determine Line of Duty and/or Notice of Eligibility status, if required

Help Us Use This Vaccine Safely

- Carefully read & complete screening form
- Contact family members who may know about childhood history of recurrent rashes like eczema
- Talk to close contacts and family members about the vaccination program and safety precautions
- Ask for assistance at any point, if needed by you or your close contacts or if you have safety concerns
- Take care of your vaccination site to minimize adverse events in you and others

Key Messages

- 1. Smallpox would disrupt military missions, because it is contagious and deadly
- 2. Smallpox vaccine prevents smallpox, but requires very careful use
- 3. Preserving the health and safety of our people are our top concerns
- 4. Smallpox protection helps our War on Terrorism:

 New threats require new measures of force protection

Information Sources

- Chain of Command / Supervisors
- Military Vaccine (MILVAX) Agency
 - Website: www.smallpox.mil
 - Toll-Free: 877.GETVACC
- DoD Vaccine Clinical Call Center: 866.210.6469
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Website: www.bt.cdc.gov
 - CDC National Immunization Hotline: 800.232.2522
- Walter Reed Vaccine Healthcare Center: 202.782.0411 (www.vhcinfo.org)
- Call your local Military Medical Treatment Facility (MTF)— OR—if Reserve Component seeking care at a civilian facility, contact the Military Medical Support Office (MMSO) 888-647-6676